



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/872,891	05/31/2001	Sashikanth Chandrasekaran	256/145	3158
23639 7590 07/03/2007 BINGHAM MCCUTCHEN LLP Three Embarcadero Center San Francisco, CA 94111-4067			EXAMINER GOLD, AVI M	
			ART UNIT 2157	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 07/03/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/872,891

Applicant(s)

CHANDRASEKARAN ET AL.

Examiner

Avi Gold

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-66 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to the amendment filed on April 2, 2007. Claims 1-66 are pending.

### ***Response to Amendment***

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-9, 11, 14-58, 60-63, 65, and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schwaller et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,937,165.

Schwaller teaches the invention substantially as claimed including systems, methods, and computer program products for performance testing of computer networks (see abstract).

Regarding claims 1, 36, and 40, Schwaller teaches a method, computer program product, and system for predicting the behavior of a workload across a plurality of nodes, comprising:

a) receiving a workload to be executed (col. 9, lines 24-27, Schwaller discloses a script provided);

b) executing the workload on a single node before the workload is sent to a plurality of nodes for execution (fig. 5, col. 9, lines 24-35, Schwaller discloses a script provided to a single endpoint node to be tested on that node);

c) tracing the execution of the workload to identify a potential data conflict (fig. 5A, table 2, col. 9, line 46 – col. 10, line 39, Schwaller discloses that the test is monitored to identify conflicts);

d) based on a result of the tracing, predicting the behavior of the workload across the plurality of nodes (fig. 5A, col. 3, lines 8-11, col. 25, lines 58-64, Schwaller discloses analyzing the performance and making a prediction with performance measurements);  
and

e) outputting the prediction (col. 25, lines 58-64).

Regarding claims 2, 37, 41, 55, 60, and 65, Schwaller teaches the method, computer program product, and system of claims 1, 36, 40, 54, 32, and 35 wherein the action of identifying potential data conflicts comprises predicting how many data conflicts will occur (col. 9, line 46 – col. 10, line 39).

Regarding claims 3, 38, 42, 56, 61, and 66, Schwaller teaches the method, computer program product, and system of claims 1, 36, 40, 54, 32, and 35 wherein the action of identifying potential data conflicts comprise predicting types of data conflicts (col. 9, line 46 – col. 10, line 39).

Regarding claim 4, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 3 in which the types of data conflicts comprises a read-write conflict (table 2).

Regarding claim 5, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 3 in which the types of data conflicts are based upon types of operations needed to resolve the data conflicts (table 2).

Regarding claim 6, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 3 in which the different types of data conflicts have differing levels of expense associated with operations needed for data conflict resolution (table 2).

Regarding claims 7, 57, and 62, Schwaller teaches the method and computer program product of claims 1, 54, and 32 in which the potential data conflicts are at the granularity of a data block (table 2).

Regarding claims 8, 39, 43, 58, and 63, Schwaller teaches the method, system, and computer program product of claims 1, 36, 40, 54, and 32 in which the potential data conflicts are identified based upon workload division between sessions (table 2).

Regarding claim 9, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising:

f) selecting a number of nodes;

g) dividing the traced execution of the workload across the number of nodes (fig. 5, 5A, Schwaller discloses multiple nodes monitored).

Regarding claim 11, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 9 in which the number of nodes corresponds to an anticipated number of nodes for a distributed computing system (fig. 5, 5A).

Regarding claims 14, 33, 34, and 54, Schwaller teaches a method, computer program product, and system for distributing a workload across a plurality of nodes, the method comprising:

- a) receiving a workload to be executed (col. 9, lines 24-37);
- b) executing the workload on a single node before the workload is sent to a plurality of nodes for execution (fig. 5, col. 9, lines 24-35);
- c) tracing the execution of the workload to identify a potential data conflict (fig. 5A, table 2, col. 9, line 46 – col. 10, line 39);
- d) based on a result of the tracing, forming a workload distribution scheme that distributes the workload across the plurality of nodes (fig. 5A, col. 3, lines 8-11, col. 25, lines 58-64); and
- e) outputting the workload distribution scheme (col. 25, lines 58-64).

Art Unit: 2157

Regarding claims 15, 44, and 49, Schwaller teaches the method, computer program product, and system of claims 14, 33, and 34, wherein the forming the workload distribution scheme comprises determining workload distribution in manner which reduces the potential data conflicts (fig. 5A, table 2, col. 9, line 46 – col. 10, line 39).

Regarding claims 16, 45, and 50, Schwaller teaches the method, computer program product, and system of claims 14, 33, and 34, wherein the workload distribution scheme is based upon data accesses (table 2).

Regarding claim 17, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 16 in which the workload is grouped in the workload distribution scheme to maximize intersection of data access on a same group of nodes (table 2).

Regarding claim 18, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 16 in which the workload is grouped in the workload distribution scheme to minimize intersection of data access across different groups of nodes (table 2).

Regarding claims 19, 46, and 51, Schwaller teaches the method, computer program product, and system of claims 14, 33, and 34, wherein the workload distribution scheme is based upon access frequencies (table 2).

Regarding claim 20, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 19 in which data objects accessed by the workload are associated with weighting factors (table 2).

Regarding claim 21, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 20 in which not all the data objects are associated with same weighting factors (table 2).

Regarding claim 22, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 20 in which a weighted correlation is performed between the data objects and entities that access the data objects (table 2).

Regarding claim 23, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 22 in which the entities that access the data objects comprises sessions (table 2).

Regarding claim 24, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 22 in which subsets of the entities that access the data objects are grouped together (table 2).

Regarding claim 25, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 24 in which a data structure is employed to represent an affinity between one of the entities that access the data objects and another of the entities (table 2).



Regarding claims 26, 47, and 52, Schwaller teaches the method, computer program product, and system of claims 14, 33, and 34 in which the workload comprises data access upon one or more hierarchical objects (figs. 2-5).

Regarding claim 27, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 26 in which tracing the execution of the workload comprises tracing identifiers for the one or more hierarchical objects (figs. 2-5).

Regarding claims 28, 48, and 53, Schwaller teaches the method, computer program product, and system of claims 14, 33, and 34 in which tracing the execution of the workload comprises tracing identifiers associated with entities that access data (table 2).

Regarding claim 29, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 28 in which the entities comprise sessions (table 2).

Regarding claim 30, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 28 in which the workload distribution scheme distributes the workload based upon partitioning of the entities that access data (table 2).

Regarding claim 31, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 30 in which an association is formed between partitioning of the entities that access data and partitioning of one or more applications within the workload (table 2).

Regarding claims 32 and 35, Schwaller teaches a computer program product that includes a medium usable by a processor, the medium comprising a sequence of instructions which, when executed by said processor, causes said processor to execute a process for optimizing the distribution of a workload across a plurality of nodes, the process and system comprising:

- a) receiving a workload to be executed (col. 9, lines 24-27);
- b) executing the workload on a single node before the workload is sent to a plurality of nodes for execution (fig. 5, col. 9, lines 24-35);
- c) tracing the execution of the workload to identify a potential data conflict (fig. 5A, table 2, col. 9, line 46 – col. 10, line 39);
- d) based on a result of the tracing, optimizing the distribution of the workload across the plurality of nodes (fig. 5A, col. 3, lines 8-11, col. 25, lines 58-64); and
- e) outputting the optimized distribution scheme (col. 25, lines 58-64).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwaller et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,937,165, further in view of Martin et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,154,813.

Schwaller teaches the invention substantially as claimed including systems, methods, and computer program products for performance testing of computer networks (see abstract).

As to claims 10 and 12, Schwaller teaches the method of claim 9.

Schwaller fails to teach the limitation further including the use of modulo division to divide the traced execution of the workload across the number of nodes and the use of a modulo class to represent a node in the number of nodes.

However, Martin teaches a cache management scheme for continuous media data, such as audio or video (see abstract). Martin teaches the use of modulo division (col. 4, lines 1-15, col. 5, lines 46-63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Schwaller in view of Martin to use modulo division and a modulo class in association with nodes. One would be motivated to do so because they are efficient ways of organizing nodes.

5. Claims 13, 59, and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwaller et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,937,165, further in view of Auvenshine, U.S. Patent No. 6,542,930.

Schwaller teaches the invention substantially as claimed including systems, methods, and computer program products for performance testing of computer networks (see abstract).

As to claims 13, 59, and 64, Schwaller teaches the method and computer program product of claims 1, 54, and 32.

Schwaller fails to teach the limitation further including the potential data conflicts being used to compute costs of migrating the workload to a distributed system.

However, Auvenshine teaches a distributed file system with automated file management achieved by decoupling data analysis and movement operations (see abstract). Auvenshine teaches the use of a distributed system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Schwaller in view of Auvenshine to migrate the workload to a distributed system. One would be motivated to do so because it would still seem as if the system is one local machine.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed April 2, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the argument to claims 1, 14, 32-36, 40, and 54, the applicant argues that the reference, Schwaller, does not disclose identifying a potential data conflict. The examiner respectfully disagrees, as seen in, fig. 5A, table 2, col. 9, line 46 – col. 10, line 39, there are scripts that emulate various tests throughout the network that identify potential data conflict. Even if the scripts only monitored a network to determine the duration of time for nodes to execute transactions, that would still identify potential data conflict in the timing for transactions. In addition, the summary of the invention, especially col. 3, lines 33-48, teaches a test scenario that represents actual operation conditions that emulates applications type traffic represented by various scripts.

***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

Art Unit: 2157

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8.

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,427,166 to Hurst et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,928,344 to Stierli.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,681,251 to Leymann et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,442,564 to Frey et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,819,033 to Caccavale.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Avi Gold whose telephone number is 571-272-4002.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-5:30 (1st Friday Off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2157


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Avi Gold

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2157

AMG

  
ARIO/ETIENNE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100